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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII—1851.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVII.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1851.

[No. 3.]

Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

SINCE our last Annual Meeting, four of the Vice Presidents of this Society have departed this life.

We never had a warmer friend or more devoted supporter than the late JOHN KER, M. D., of Natchez, Miss. He died in January last. On receiving intelligence of his death, the Executive Committee adopted the following tribute to his memory:

"It is with sentiments of heartfelt sorrow that we have heard of the death of our valued friend and fellow laborer for Africa's welfare. By this bereavement, society has lost an accomplished gentleman, the cause of benevolence a bright and able advocate, and the church an exemplary and noble Christian. His devotion to the interests of this Society was worthy of all commendation. One of its earliest friends and contributors, there was no sacrifice which he was not ready to make for it; no labor demanding zeal, talent and efficiency, which he was not ready to perform. Long should the "Ross slaves," now freemen in Liberia, cultivate sentiments of the liveliest gratitude to him, as the chief instrument of their redemption; and long may we cherish an affectionate remembrance of his eminent private

and public virtues, and his distinguished exertions in the cause of humanity!

"We tender to his family our warmest sympathy in their deep affliction."

JONATHAN HYDE, Esq., of Bath, Maine, died the 18th of October, 1850. He was one of the earliest and most steadfast friends of this Society. He was a man of liberal and enlarged spirit, and an exemplary supporter of all religious and benevolent institutions. But "a thorough investigation of the subject, (he said,) had long settled his mind in a sober and conscientious judgment that the Colonization enterprise presented to the Christian philanthropist the most urgent claims of any of the numerous charities of the day." He had, therefore, with the increase of years, even under the infirmities of age, exhibited an increase of zeal and exertions in its behalf as Secretary and Treasurer of the Colonization Society of Bath and vicinity.

The Rev. CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an eminent clergyman and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, died the 31st of September, 1850, leaving behind him the fairest reputation for purity of character and uprightness of life. He was ever the warm friend of this Society and the zealous and efficient laborer for its advancement. Many are the friends whom his able advocacy won for it, and long will respect and affection gather around his name, in remembrance of the gentleness of his manner and the unanswerableness of his arguments in its behalf.

JOHN McDONOGH, of New Orleans, died on the 26th of October, in the 71st year of his age. He bequeathed to this Society the most magnificent legacy which it has ever had the good fortune to receive. The following extract from his will, indicates the character of this bequest:

"Firstly, I give and bequeath to the American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, established at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of its noble and philanthropic institution, an annuity for the term of forty years, counting from and after the day of my decease, of the one-eighth part, or twelve and a half per cent. of the net yearly revenue of rents of the whole of the estate, as hereinbefore willed and bequeathed unto the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, but

which one-eighth part of the net yearly revenue of rents of said estate, as aforesaid, shall not entitle the said American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, to receive or demand, in any one year, a larger sum than twenty-five thousand dollars, should the one-eighth part thereof amount to a larger sum; trusting in full confidence that the inhabitants of this free and happy land, throughout all its borders, from Maine to Louisiana, will sustain this institution—one of the greatest glories of our country—and enable it to accomplish its humane and holy object in its full extent."

As the validity of this will is to be vigorously contested, we fear it may be sometime before we shall receive the first payment to which it entitles us. We, however, have no doubt the bequest will ultimately be paid. The will is certainly an ably written document, alike creditable to the head and heart of the benevolent individual who left it as his last and only testament.

Mr. McDonogh has always been a devoted friend of colonization, and a liberal contributor to our funds. It will be remembered that several years ago, he liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of his slaves, whom he had been long training for the full enjoyment of freedom. In his will he also made provision for the colonization of the slaves whom he owned at his death.

He was always noted as a man of great activity and energy of char-

acter, and of rather peculiar habits. The following graphic description of him we extract from the New Orleans Picayune :

"The announcement yesterday evening of the death of John McDonogh took our city by surprise, and formed the sole subject of conversation wherever it was known. His long residence among us, his immense wealth, his peculiar habits, and appearance, had made his name familiar, not only here but everywhere in the State, as a household word. He seemed to many a being apart from his fellow-men. While youth, and strength, and health and beauty were year after year struck down beside him, he moved on, tall, spare, erect, with sprightly step and look. Every school urchin recognized at a first glance the thin, sharp, intelligent face, the small sparkling brown eye, the long white hair, the neat, prim white cravat and high shirt collar, the well-preserved old hat and blue umbrella, and the never-to-be-worn-out old fashioned, tight-fitting blue cloth dress coat and pantaloons, and well polished shoes. We had gradually become impressed with the idea that John McDonogh would never die. He appeared as much an indestructable relic of our city's ancient history as the old State House or the old Cathedral.—One of those antique monuments has been razed to the ground; the other has thrown off its old vesture for a new one, and the third, John McDonogh, now lies ready for his last journey and his last resting place—the tomb."

In view of the death of so many eminent friends of the cause within a single year, we cannot forget how brief and uncertain is the period of

human life, nor fail to be excited thereby to new diligence and energy in the prosecution of the great enterprise before us!

Our gratitude is due to the great Disposer of all events, for the gracious care with which he has watched over our affairs during the past year, and for the general prosperity with which he has blessed us.

We have the pleasure of reporting that a larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia than during any preceding year, since the organization of the Society, with the exception of the year 1832. Six expeditions have departed from our shores, with 507 emigrants.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 26th of January, with 136 emigrants; of these 19 were born free and the remainder were slaves manumitted for the purpose of Colonization.

The barque *Chieftain* sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 14th of February, with 167 emigrants; 154 of these were manumitted by the will of the late Maj. Jacob Wood of Perry county—the others were free persons from Charleston, S. C.

The *D. C. Foster* sailed from New Orleans, on the 15th of March, with 78 emigrants, of whom 40 were emancipated by will, and the remainder were free. We are indebted to the active agency of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, for

important services in the fitting out of this expedition.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore, on the 4th of July, with 56 emigrants, of whom 35 were born free, 13 had purchased their freedom, and the remainder were emancipated by different persons, for the purpose of going to Liberia.

The barque *Edgar* sailed from New York on the 2d of October, with 32 emigrants, 12 of these were from Newbern, N. C., the family of Daniel Williams "the engineer," who was purchased with funds raised by the Journal of Commerce, in New York. The others were all free and from various parts of the country. This expedition was sent out by the New York State Colonization Society.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore, on the 21st of December, with 38 emigrants, all of these were free, excepting 3 who had purchased themselves, and one who had been emancipated.*

Our funds have increased during the past year and we have assurances that they will continue still to increase, and yet there have existed peculiar obstacles in the way of our collecting funds. The general state

of the country has been one of excitement and alarm on subjects, with which our interests have been by many confounded. It is gratifying therefore to know that the streams which flow into our Treasury have been enlarged.

At the last Annual Meeting the Society was in debt upwards of \$12,000. Since then the current expenses of the Treasury have been met and the indebtedness reduced to \$7,480.68.

The total amount of our receipts the past year, as will appear from the account current appended to this report, is \$64,973.91.

It is a very encouraging and important fact, that a large part of these receipts have been the spontaneous offerings of the friends of the cause.

A very limited number of *agents* have been employed in collecting funds. This has been partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining men of the right qualifications for this arduous and responsible work; but chiefly to the fact, that most of the State Societies employ their own agents, and manage the business of raising money within their bounds themselves. This is the case in Massa-

* EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA IN 1850—

Jan. 26, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	136	emigrants.
Feb. 14, <i>Barque Chieftain</i> ,	167	"
Mar. 15, <i>Schooner D. C. Foster</i> ,	78	"
July 4, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	56	"
Oct. 2, <i>Barque Edgar</i> ,	32	"
Dec. 21, <i>Liberia Packet</i> ,	38	"

Total number, 507

Of these 165 were born free, 305 were emancipated, 32 purchased themselves, and 5 were purchased by friends in New York.

chusetts,—New York,—New Jersey,—Pennsylvania,—Virginia,—Kentucky,—Illinois,—and Missouri. The Louisiana and Mississippi Societies have not been able to secure any regular agency, nor have we been able to find the right man for that important and fruitful field.

The only agents who have been operating for us during the *whole* year, are Captain G. Barker in Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire,—David Christy in Ohio, and Rev. R. W. Bailey in Virginia. The former, has been successful in collecting funds, while the two latter have devoted very little of their time to that business. Mr. Christy has been chiefly employed in diffusing information, securing local organizations and operating on the minds of the legislature and other public bodies. Mr. Bailey has devoted himself almost exclusively to the free colored people, endeavoring to enlighten them on the subject and induce them to go to Liberia.

We have lately secured the services of the Rev. John Orcutt in Connecticut,—the Rev. Jesse Rankin in North Carolina,—and the Rev. J. Morris Pease, who is now in Mississippi.—We anticipate large receipts from their efforts, as they have been remarkably successful thus far.

In this connection we desire to make honorable mention of the efficient agency of many Ladies, Pas-

tors of Churches, officers of local Auxiliary Societies, and other private individuals, who have voluntarily rendered substantial services in collecting funds and remitting them immediately to our Treasury.

From the various State Auxiliary Colonization Societies we have received fewer remittances than we had anticipated.

The New York Society chartered a vessel and sent an expedition to Liberia, and the Kentucky Society paid the expenses of their emigrants in the *D. C. Foster*. The funds thus used, have not been reckoned any part of our receipts.

There have many things transpired during the past year, which indicate the approach of the “good time” when we shall not be compelled to rely solely on voluntary contributions to carry forward the work of colonization. The Legislature of Virginia has made a noble *beginning* in the work, by passing an act for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia. This act, passed the 11th of March last, in the first place, appropriates \$30,000 annually for five years, to aid this Society in removing those who were *free* and *residents* of Virginia when the act was passed; and it allows only \$25 for each adult, and \$15 for each child under 10 years of age. This will not defray one-half the actual expenses of their passage and support six months in Libe-

ria. By the most rigid economy, the actual cost cannot be reduced below an *average* of \$50 each, old and young. This appropriation, therefore, leaves a deficiency of \$25 on every adult, and \$35 on every child, whom we send to Liberia.— At present this deficiency can only be supplied by voluntary contributions.

In the second place, this act lays a tax of *one dollar* annually on every free male "of the age of 21 years, and under 55." The proceeds of this tax are to be added to the \$30,000, and will increase it upwards of \$15,000.

Though this act is *not* altogether as liberal in its provisions as we could wish, still it is a great moral demonstration of the propriety and necessity of STATE ACTION! It will be productive of great good, and ultimately lead to the adoption of whatever measures are necessary to meet the demands of the enterprise as far as Virginia is concerned. Colonization is now the policy of the State. The time has arrived when something effectual must be done. We have learned that several schemes are now before the Convention of the State. An intelligent correspondent thinks they will not act hastily, nor rashly—but with prudence combined with firmness.

We have received only \$605 from this State appropriation, though

we have sent 108 emigrants from Virginia during the year. It will, therefore, be seen that but a small part of them were included in the provisions of the act.

The attention of the Legislature of Ohio has been turned to the enterprise. A preamble and joint resolutions were passed last February, of which the following is a copy

"Preamble and Joint Resolutions, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in relation to the independence of Liberia, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent republic, and have been acknowledged as such by the Governments of England and France; and, whereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and, whereas, intelligent colored men in the United States, who might be eminently useful in Africa, are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its independence shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of the republic of Liberia, and that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce

the free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Reps.

CHARLES C. CONNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 5, 1850.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, Feb. 6, 1850.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

SAM'L GALLOWAY,
Secretary of State."

At the same meeting of the Legislature an effort was made to pass an act making an annual appropriation to aid in colonizing any of the free colored people residing in the State. The bill, however, was crowded into the last hours of the session, and failed, as our agent has assured us, only for want of time.—We may, therefore, anticipate something important at their present session. Numerous memorials have been sent into them praying an appropriation. The Committee of Correspondence for Ohio, which is composed of some of the most influential gentlemen in the State, have had the matter under consideration, and impressed fully with its importance have adopted a strong memorial in its favor, and will do all in their power towards its accomplishment.

There are said to be about 30,000 colored people in the State. They have made an effort to get the convention for revising the Constitution

of the State to grant them the right of *citizenship*. But they have failed, and there is no probability that they will ever succeed. It is thought, that some stringent measures will be adopted to prevent any more from coming into the State. Under all these circumstances, therefore, it is considered the imperative duty of the legislature to make provision for their removal from the State, and their comfortable settlement in Liberia, where they can enter upon the full enjoyment of all the privileges of a free and independent government.

By the noble liberality of a citizen of Cincinnati, a large tract of territory has been purchased north of Mourovia, and placed at the disposal of the colored people of Ohio, for the purpose of forming a new settlement in Liberia. Colored men in various parts of the State have the subject under consideration, and are seeking information, with a view to emigration. Our agent in that State after a careful examination says, "there are causes now operating, principally *moral and commercial*, that must soon lead to a rapid emigration of the colored people to Africa. The reasons upon which this opinion is founded, will soon be laid before the public, when, it is believed, there will no longer exist any serious objections in Ohio to colonization."

Three excellent young men from Cincinnati were to sail in our vessel from New Orleans yesterday, with the full expectation that others of their friends will follow in the next expedition.

The resolutions to which we have alluded, were adopted by a vote of 51 to 14, in the House of Representatives.

They were agreed to, by the Senate, without a division. As they cover the broad question of an approval of the whole scheme of colonization, the very large majorities by which they are adopted may be considered conclusive evidence of the public sentiment of the State on the subject.

Taking things, therefore, as they really are, and in all probability will continue to be, in the great State of Ohio, the scheme of colonization is not one merely of humanity, and sound policy, but of great and overpowering necessity. It is a question, not of dollars and cents, but of high and exalted obligation, enforced by all the duties of self-preservation to both races. Daily accumulating circumstances, make it more and more apparent, that the condition of the colored people is not improving, and cannot be expected to improve! What then is to be done? Can they remain long where they are and as they are? We think not. The voice of the State calls them to depart. Where

shall they go? We may safely point them to Liberia, and without hesitation recommend emigration, not only for what they may attain there, but also for what they may escape from in Ohio! In Liberia the condition of the emigrant is hourly improving, their government is becoming more firm, the comforts of living are becoming more abundant, education is advancing, the sympathies of the whole civilized world are with them, and they are daily feeling more and more of the elevating and refining influences which always gather around a people enjoying an individuality of existence, among the great family of nations.

In comparison with this picture, what is their condition in highly favored and free Ohio? What have they there to encourage them? Let them look back five or ten years, mark all their efforts to obtain what they call "*their rights*," and then mark their signal failures; and what is there on which they can build a hope for better things to come. There may be instances of individual prosperity among them, but take them as a whole, what advancement have they made? Daily is there rushing into the State a crowd of foreigners eager for occupation, and soon destined to crowd out the colored people. What then shall they do? There is no place for them except Liberia.

It is this view of the case which

has brought every man who values the permanent prosperity and happiness of the colored people, to advocate their removal to Liberia as a matter of State policy, as well as of great good to them personally.

In the State of Indiana the sentiment is spreading rapidly, that it is the duty of both the State and national governments, to adopt some general system of colonization.

The Governor, in his late message to the Legislature, earnestly recommends the measure. His remarks on the subject, are so eminently just and patriotic, that we here quote them entire :

“The subject of the colonization of the free blacks is now beginning to receive that attention which its importance demands. The circumstances which surround *us*, are pressing our people to look into this subject in the right light, and in a proper spirit.

Our Southern brethren are making rapid movements towards abridging the privileges of this class, even to banishment. We in the North are adopting extraordinary means for removing them, by prohibiting them from holding property, excluding them from the protection of the laws, and denying them any rights whatever.

While all this is going on, our better nature, the common sympathies of all men, are beginning to ask these important questions: *what is to be the end of all this? Is there no remedy? Is there no cure for this evil?*

In the midst of all this excitement and confusion, the light breaks in upon us, which points conclu-

sively to colonization as *the only remedy*. The infant colony of Liberia, recognized as one among the nations of the earth, begins now to attract the attention of all men who desire to see an entire separation of the two races. In this great struggle for the separation of the black man from the white, let Indiana take her stand; put her agent into the field. Her citizens are ready—yea, they are willing to contribute of their surplus, something for the removal of this people from among us, and to locate them in the native land of their forefathers. Other states in this Union have their own settlements in Liberia. Let Indiana have hers. Let us sustain the movement made by Mr. Bryan, of Alabama, for the employment of Government vessels, to found an empire in Africa. Let the national, as well as the State Governments, strike at this hour for a permanent and effectual remedy for the agitations and excitement of the day on this difficult question.”

The Legislature of the State have repeatedly had the subject under consideration. About a year ago they adopted a resolution requesting their members of Congress, “in the name of the State of Indiana, to call for a change of national policy on the subject of the African slave trade, and that they require a settlement of the coast of Africa with colored men from the United States.”

They also entertained the proposition to make an appropriation to aid in colonizing any from that State who desire to emigrate to Liberia. It is thought by those well acquainted

throughout the State, that a very large majority of the citizens are warmly in favor of some State action in the premises. They have felt, and continue still to feel very keenly, the evils arising from the existence of two distinct races on the same soil. It will, doubtless, not be long until some effectual measures will be taken to prevent free colored people of other States from coming into theirs. So that all the considerations which urge colonization in Ohio, as a matter of State interest for Legislative action, may be found in Indiana, acting with equal force and tending to the same result.*

Already, the CONSTITUTIONAL

* We find in the Cincinnati Gazette the following account of the vote upon these measures, in the Convention:

"The first section, providing that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State after the adoption of the constitution, *passed*, 94 to 40.

The second section, making all contracts with them void, and fining all persons employing them not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, *passed*, 78 to 59.

The third section, appropriating the fines collected under this article to the colonization of the negroes now in the State, *passed*, 106 to 33.

The fifth section, providing that the Legislature shall pass laws necessary to carry out this negro article, *passed*, without the ayes and noes.

The sixth section, requiring the separate submission of this article to the people—'Exclusion and colonization of negroes and mulattoes—aye or no,' *passed*, 82 to 54."

On this action the Cincinnati Daily Commercial makes the following observations:

"The above action on the negro question has been urged by prominent citizens of this State, or something very near it, and on that account a pamphlet has been published, and is now in circulation here, headed as follows: 'Address to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio from the State Convention of colored men held in Columbus, January 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1851.' This address *modestly* requests that the word 'white' in the fourth article, first section of the constitution of Ohio, be stricken out, so as to permit colored men to exercise the elective franchise, &c. It is this spirit, this keen desire of the colored race in Ohio, aided by a few white men, that keeps up a continual excitement on the negro question, and, to avoid this in future, doubtless, Indiana statesmen have taken measures to keep negroes out of the State altogether. It is, then, the duty of the statesmen of our own Commonwealth to examine the subject thoroughly, and decide if it be not their duty to pass similar laws here.

* * * * *

Pennsylvania is taking steps to prevent negroes from harboring within her limits! Virginia is taking steps to drive the free negroes from her borders; at least the subject is agitated, and the free negroes of that Commonwealth number about *fifty thousand*! Kentucky will also follow suit; and if Ohio puts no obstruction in the way of this prospective emigration of free negroes, the State will soon be in a deplorable condition! White laborers will have to give place to a pestiferous class of ignorant blacks—even the free blacks themselves, who are to the 'manor born,' will be foisted from their places, and crime, misery, and want be increased to a fearful extent within our boundaries. Considering the growing impudence of the negro population of Ohio, founded in ignorance, and increased yearly by the action of demagogical partisans—who seek office by fair or foul means—we are not sure but the convention now assembled here to revise our constitution, will utterly fail of effecting anything, unless a similar action to that of Indiana be had."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser makes the following remarks on the same subject:

"While we cannot sympathize with the spirit which prompts the introduction of such sweepingly prescriptive provisions into the constitution of a free State, against any class of citizens, we cannot fail to see in such movements a strong argument not only for colonization, but in favor of the General Government taking action to establish regular and cheap connection between the United States and Africa. The action of the

CONVENTION sitting in that State, has, by a decisive vote, excluded "negroes and mulattoes" from hereafter settling within their limits; they have also decided that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$500; and that such fines shall be applied towards the gradual colonization of the free colored people now in that State!

This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people. There is scarcely a doubt that it will be adopted; and yet it is taking ground ahead of any other State. It was thought very cruel in Illinois a short time ago, to adopt a policy to prevent any more free colored people from coming into the State. But this action of Indiana goes far ahead of that, and looks to their ultimate and entire removal from the State.*

Indiana Convention is but the visible evidence of a deep-seated prejudice of caste, arising from a difference of color, which exists throughout the whole Northern States. It is deeply seated in the public mind; and however wrong it may be abstractly, there is no getting around the fact of its existence or of its manifestations. It does not, in every community, show itself in so marked a manner; but it is nevertheless existent, and the colored man is made to feel it with a crushing force. Nowhere can a colored man hold up his head in the full significance of manhood—nowhere is he admitted to the social or political privileges of those of fairer complexion around him. Disabilities meet him wherever he goes, upon the right hand and upon the left. Nominal protection, and the right to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water unto others, is about all that is vouchsafed to him. No places of honor are open to him—no preferment awaits him; his position is fixed by the immutable laws of caste, and there is no cancelling the bond. But on the shores of Africa—in the native climate of his fathers—the colored man takes his place on terms of equality with his fellows—no degrading distinctions exist—he is a free man, in a land where he may indulge the aspirations of soul to which he is compelled to be a stranger, even in this land of freedom.

"Although the plan of colonizing the colored population of the United States on the far off shores of Africa may by many be deemed chimerical, yet we are sanguine that with proper Government aid it could be accomplished. It would require time, and the minds of the free blacks would have to be recovered from the malign influence of their worst enemies—the ultra Abolitionists—before much could be accomplished. But let a regular line of adequate steamers be established—let it be understood that certain, speedy, and cheap passage could be made, and those who are slaves in all but in name, would soon begin to leave a country where they have met with nothing but oppression, for another which holds out the promise and assurance of real freedom and true independence."

* We understand the subject was thoroughly discussed in the Convention. We subjoin an extract from an able speech by Mr. Morrison, of Washington County, in which he gave the "reasons why he should vote to exclude the negroes from further immigration into this State, and also to divest them of the right of acquiring real property hereafter.

"We all profess to be the friends of humanity; yet we differ, honestly, I presume, as to the plan by which we would secure our title to this distinguished appellation. Those who favor the immigration of free persons of color to this State, and contend for their right to hold real estate, seem to forget that the negro's home is the land of his fathers, where he may enjoy all the rights and immunities of a freeman, which he can never hope to attain in this country, unless the two races are permitted to amalgamate.

"Sympathy is diverse. There is a sympathy of the head as well as a sympathy of the heart. The former is the dictate of reason and judgment; the latter, of feeling and

Not far behind the Convention of Indiana, comes on the Legislature of Iowa—that young but vigorous State. A bill has been introduced into the House to provide for the removal of all free persons of color emancipated in other States and hereafter settling in that; but providing that those already there may remain, subject to the present law on the subject, and *disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate.*

In the State of Kentucky the sentiment is rapidly gaining ground that the time for *State action* has arrived, and their Legislature having been called upon to lend the enterprise its powerful aid, have now before them a proposition to appropriate

\$5,000 each year, for five years, to be employed under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, in removing the free colored people from that State and colonizing them in Liberia.

On this proposition the "Frankfort Commonwealth," a leading paper in the State, remarks, "the sum asked for, if laid as an additional tax upon the people of the State, would not require the assessment of one-fifth of a cent upon every \$100 worth of taxable property. This is merely the pecuniary, or, so to speak, the selfish view of the subject. Its benevolent aspect has often been presented. It seems to us that, even if there were no present advantages in it, it would still be worthy of a great

passion. In all grave questions like the present, it behooves every man to determine for himself how far his judgment and his votes may be influenced by the one or by the other.

* * * * *

"He has been urged to turn a deaf ear to the invitations to remove to the land from whence he was torn. He has been made to believe that certain death awaited him as soon as he set foot upon his native shores. He has been told that here he had a *right* to stay—that this was the land of freedom—and that here and here only he might expect, one day, to be admitted to all the rights and immunities of a freeman. It is not contended, I believe, by those who take the opposite side of this question, that the negro can ever attain, in this country, to a social equality with the whites, though he may be invested with certain political rights, and yet there is no good reason why you should withhold from him the former if you confer upon him the latter. Then, sir, if you do not intend to admit them to full citizenship, why do you induce them to remain in your midst, when you have determined that they shall never be anything more than hewers of wood and drawers of water? Why deceive them by false promises which you do not intend to fulfil? Why not tell them the plain and naked truth, that the rights of citizenship will never be extended to them here, and if they conclude to remain, let them understand clearly the full extent of their disabilities; and when they incline to remove, be ready with the means to assist them in uniting with their brethren in the Republic of Liberia. Depend upon it, the people of this State, whenever called upon, will contribute cheerfully and liberally to restore them to their own native land.

"Mr. President, I shall favor that proposition which tends to increase their disabilities, with the confident hope that the results will be most advantageous to themselves. When they discover that they never can be elevated to the rank of citizens amongst us, then and not until then, will they feel that their own welfare, as well as the redemption of their race, are involved in accepting the proffered bounty of their friends."

State, to contribute something to aid a scheme which we believe is destined ultimately to civilize and Christianize one-fourth of the world, and elevate a whole race."

The Legislature of Missouri has also been appealed to. Memorials, numerously signed, have been sent to them, holding language like the following:

"Your petitioners, feeling a profound interest in the cause of African Colonization, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that, in the opinion of the petitioners, *the time has arrived* when the State of Missouri, in its sovereign capacity, should take some decided and efficient step in aid of the noble enterprise. The citizens of this State are becoming daily more sensible that it holds out substantial and enduring benefits to our white population, and incalculable blessings to the free colored people. It needs the aid of the State and National Governments to insure its success. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to appropriate a sum of money to be used by the Colonization Society, under such restrictions as you may impose, for the removal of the free blacks from this State to the Western Coast of Africa."

In Illinois, we learn from the Springfield Journal, a large company of the free colored people propose to emigrate to Liberia and will seek an appropriation from the State Legislature to aid them in their removal.

At a late special meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society, with Chief Justice Hornblower, the

President, in the Chair, a resolution was adopted earnestly requesting the Governor of that State, in his next annual message, to recommend that an appropriation be made to promote the object of the Colonization Society, in aiding the free people of color, in their voluntary emigration from that State to the Republic of Liberia.

The Board of Managers of the New York Colonization Society have also resolved to memorialize the Legislature of that State for an appropriation for the same purpose. On this subject the editor of one of their papers remarks:

"Why shall not New York,—not behind any State in liberal and ample provisions for the various philanthropic institutions of the age, and in provisions for the elevation of her population by education,—recognizing the hopelessness of ultimately rendering that class, who are, by her fundamental law, degradingly distinguished from others, the actual possession of a full, social and political elevation,—offer to them the means of escape, by providing for them a fund to defray the expenses of their removal to a more equal and inviting theatre, to which they are summoned by the highest motives that can be addressed to men? If they decline to avail themselves of the privileges, there is no loss of money to the State, and we shall have the satisfaction at least of having offered to return to Africa the population torn from her. If, on the contrary, many improve the privilege, as we doubt not they will, the expense will not be great. The State will have done for them the

highest act of justice in her power, by placing them under political institutions where nothing impedes their hopes of elevation, and on a theatre of nobler grandeur, calculated to give exercise and developement to all the capacities of intellect and heart they possess."

The State of Maryland, though we mention her "*last*," ranks by no means "*least*," in her endeavors to advance this enterprise. In 1832 she passed a law appropriating \$200,000, to be expended by the Maryland Colonization Society in planting a colony of her free colored people at Cape Palmas. She therefore enjoys the honor of having first adopted Colonization as a matter of State policy.

It is well known that she has established a colony, which has from year to year gradually acquired strength, and which is at this time a well ordered community of emigrants from this country, and mainly from her own bounds. This colony has been established as a place to which her own free colored people may emigrate, whenever they are so inclined. She has thus far defrayed the whole expenses of their removal and settlement at Cape Palmas.

The amount originally appropriated is now nearly exhausted. But we cannot but hope that she will, in view of the great success which has attended her efforts thus far, renew her assistance and on a larger scale.

These several movements of State

Legislatures, are but instances by which the general sentiments of the people at large are arrayed in favor of some energetic system of State action for carrying on the work of Colonization. In addition to them, there are other things in abundance which prove conclusively that the American people are sensible of the merits of Colonization, and that there is no other enterprise to the advancement of which the several State Governments could devote their means and meet with so hearty a concurrence of all their citizens!

The conviction is not without foundation that Colonization is not only a legitimate object of State appropriations, but also that money thus spent would, in the end, be an actual saving to the State. It cannot have escaped the attention of any observing person, that a great deal of the time of every State Legislature has been consumed in legislation growing out of the existence and condition of the free colored people within their bounds. Take for example the State of Ohio. A large part of the time of her Legislature, for several years past, has been consumed in efforts to secure to the colored people equal social and political privileges! The time thus spent has cost the State large sums of money! Is it constitutional and legitimate for the Legislature to spend the public money in this way? If it is, and we have never heard it

doubted, then surely it would be proper and right to spend the same money in Colonizing the same people in Liberia! For the moment they land there, they enjoy, unmolested, all the rights and privileges claimed for them by their most zealous friends in Ohio!

From the very nature of the embarrassments under which the colored people live, many of them are unable to provide for their own wants, and thus become a tax on the community in which they live. Unfortunately, too, many of them hemmed in and pressed down as they are, often commit crimes, for which they must be punished. Who can calculate the amount of expense incurred in this way? We should be perfectly satisfied with an appropriation made by any State equal in amount to the cost of the poverty and crimes of her colored population!

Who can doubt, therefore, that a judicious policy of Colonization, adopted and carried on with vigor, for a few years, would in the end be an actual saving to the State? The other advantages which would be enjoyed by the people of the United States, as the result of the Colonization of the free colored people would be immense. The blessings poured upon *them* in Liberia, would also be incalculable.

We therefore, view with pleasure, these indications that the State Legislatures will soon render assist-

ance commensurate with the greatness of the work!

We also anticipate the action of the General Government in favor of Colonization. From all parts of the country the desire has been expressed that Congress should foster and encourage the work. On the 7th of March last, the Hon. D. Webster, in the United States Senate said:

"If any gentleman from the South shall propose a *scheme of Colonization to be carried on by this Government* upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any Colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur *almost any degree of expense* to accomplish that object. Nay, sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, and through her for the benefit of the whole South, the money received from lands and territories ceded by her to this Government for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with, the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the treasury of the United States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ceded by her. If the residue should be sold at the same rate, the the whole aggregate will exceed two hundred millions of dollars. If Virginia or the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they have my free consent that the Government shall pay

them any sum of money out of its proceeds, which may be adequate to the purpose."

A scheme has been proposed for establishing a line of steamships to run between this country and Liberia, which has met with general favor. At the last session of Congress, the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs made a very able Report in favor of the plan. The subject will doubtless come up for consideration in a few days, and we earnestly trust, some action will be had thereon.

The great feature of the proposed plan which gives us an interest in it, is the fact that these ships are bound to carry to Liberia and support them on the passage, as many emigrants as we desire to send, at the rate of \$10 for each adult, and \$5 for each child under 12 years of age. It will at once be seen, that this will reduce the expenses of transportation about two-thirds. The Colonization interest therefore, in all parts of the country is warmly in favor of the adoption of this scheme. The public press has almost universally come out in its favor, and advocated its adoption with great zeal and strong argument. It can hardly be doubted that the great ends to be accomplished present considerations of sufficient magnitude and importance to induce the Government to adopt the measure. The suppression of the African slave trade, the extension of American

commerce, the opening of another market for American productions and manufactures, the elevation of a depressed race, the removal from our midst of an unfortunate class of people, the planting of civilization and Christianity on a foreign shore, and the redemption, from the deepest woes, of a whole continent, all combine and appeal to the honor, the benevolence, the patriotism and the justice of every true American, and urge the adoption of a policy which shall so rapidly advance one of the greatest glories of the age!

The following extract from a letter of President Roberts will show the estimate which is placed upon this enterprise in Liberia. The letter is dated at Monrovia the 30th of Sept., 1850, and addressed to M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq., of this city.

"There is no question in my mind but that a line of steamships between the United States and this country would produce important results in favor of colonization, as well as the commercial interests both of the U. States and Liberia.

With such facilities as this scheme would afford colonization, emigration would be greatly augmented.—There are unquestionably hundreds, perhaps thousands, in the United States, who, for many years, have been violently opposed to the Colonization Society, and will not now, they say, have any thing to do with it, though their prejudices against Liberia have ceased, that would avail themselves of such a conveyance—cheap and quick—to emigrate to Liberia. The Society, also, would be able to increase the number of emigrants coming out under its aus-

pices, at the moderate rate of passage proposed, two hundred per cent.

The commercial advantages which will accrue to both countries, especially the United States, are important considerations. But I am needlessly taking up your time.— You have maturely considered all these things, and have arrived at just conclusions with respect to the future result. I sincerely pray that God may spare both your life and mine to see the consummation of this great work. I am exceedingly gratified at the favor the proposition has met with at Washington.”

The Report made by the Rev. R. R. Gurley of his mission to Liberia, by authority of the United States Government, has just been published, and is an interesting and important document, full of information about Liberia, showing conclusively, the importance of more frequent intercourse between that country and this, and the desirableness of a recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government.

The Liberia Packet has continued to make regular voyages to and from the coast of Africa, affording certain facilities of intercourse between the two countries, and proving a great convenience to this Society.

The interest felt in the cause of education in Liberia has continued to increase, and some important results have been produced. The Legislature of Massachusetts has incorporated the “Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.” Their object is to raise funds and establish in Liberia one or more seminaries of learning of the first order. The necessity for such a movement is obvious, and its importance can scarcely be over-estimated. Liberia has now a system of Common

Schools, established by law. They, however, need a supply of well educated teachers. The existence of a College, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, would supply teachers not only for the schools in Liberia, but also for the native tribes around, where they are so much needed. It would operate directly for the benefit of the Republic, while at the same time it would operate for the benefit of the entire African race, affording them facilities for improvement, such as they have never before enjoyed.

We therefore trust the enterprise will be liberally sustained.

The “Alexander High School” has gone into operation at Monrovia. It is accommodated with an iron building sent from this country, and is well supplied with books, maps and apparatus. This school is under the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, and is taught by the Rev. H. W. Ellis.

Another school of a high order is under the care and tuition of the Rev. B. V. R. James. Mr. Gurley speaks in very high praise of the usefulness of this school.

Extensive purchases of territory have been made since the last annual Meeting. In his dispatch of 17th May, 1850, President Roberts says:

“We have at length succeeded in securing the famed Territory of Gallinas to this Government, including all the territories between Cape Mount and Shebar, excepting a small slip of about five miles of coast in the Killom country, which will soon fall into our hands. For these tracts we have incurred a large debt, and we confidently look to you to aid us in meeting these liabilities at maturity. Had I not deemed it absolutely important to secure the Gallinas to prevent the revival of the slave

trade there, I would not have paid the price demanded. The purchase of Gallinas and the neighboring tracts will cost us about \$9,500.

The chiefs were aware of the objects of the purchase, and argued strenuously the sacrifice, as they consider it, they must make in abandoning for ever the slave trade, and demanded a large sum as an equivalent. In addition to the amount stated above, we have been obliged ourselves to appoint Commissioners immediately to settle the wars in the country, and open the trade in camwood, ivory, and palm oil, with the interior tribes; and also settle among them, as soon as convenient, persons capable of instructing them in the art of husbandry. This will also cost us a considerable sum."

How beautifully conspicuous does the influence of Liberia stand out here? Gallinas has been for years the principal slave depot on the western coast of Africa. It is now a part of the Republic of Liberia! The traffic in slaves is abolished, and lawful Commerce is substituted! *Teachers* of the arts and sciences and all the means and appliances of civilization, are sought for by the natives and to be supplied by the Liberians.

Thus the Republic of Liberia is making an onward movement, sending forth the light of civilization and the institutions of Christianity amidst the benighted children of Africa, laying deep and broad the foundations of future usefulness; presenting to the colored people of this country the most encouraging prospects, and exhibiting to the world indubitable evidence of their capacity for self-government, and the accomplishment of untold good!

"In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Republic of Liberia, we see the absolute extinction of the slave-trade

from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is able to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty by what she *has* done at Messurado, Bassa, and Trade Town, in the time of her infancy and weakness."

Let us for a moment contrast the scenes which are yet to be witnessed when schools and churches and dwellings shall mark the spot where once stood the barracoon of the slave trader, with what has been witnessed there for the last century! For the future prospect, imagination may draw her most beautiful sketches, for the materials for the painting are all in readiness! To paint the *past* we are incompetent, for in this country there are no sights, there are no sounds, with which we are familiar, which will serve as even a back ground for the picture!

The following graphic sketch is from one who has been on the spot:

"This Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa, with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of the greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the thousandth part of the misery that has been endured by human beings on this little cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself;

and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sink under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarous slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia."

During the past year the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society has published an interesting history of Liberia, under the title of the "New Republic." It is a duodecimo volume of 252 pages, and contains a clear and concise history of Liberia, from the time of the organization of the American Colonization Society to the year 1848, and showing manifestly the beneficial results of Colonization.

There has also been published a pamphlet, entitled "Sketches of Liberia," by J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D., for several years Colonial Physician and United States Agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia. These sketches are full of information respecting the soil, climate, productions, towns, settlements, rivers, diseases, and indeed everything about which any person could desire information of the most truthful, minute and impartial kind. The long residence of the author in Liberia, the great care with which

he endeavored to make observations, and to acquire information from the most authentic sources, give a value and authority to these sketches seldom to be met with in books of the kind.

From the concluding paragraphs we make the following extracts, as they embody the results of the author's experience and convictions on the subject:

"In tracing the various events connected with the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, no unprejudiced individual can for a moment doubt that the smiles of heaven have rested upon it; and that the sheltering wings of a kind Providence have been spread over it for good—not only to the emigrants from this country, but to the benighted and degraded aborigines of Africa—a land which has so long been enveloped in the darkness of heathenism.—And, in view of the social and political position and relations of colored persons in the United States, contrasted with the position and relations of the free and independent citizens of that young Republic, it must be admitted by all candid persons, that the condition of those people in Liberia who are disposed to use the necessary appliances for making themselves truly independent, is vastly superior to that of free people of color in any part of this country.

In view of what has already been accomplished, and of the incalculable amount of good which may yet be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society and of the Republic of Liberia, surely no true friend of the colored race can consistently oppose the operations of the former, or withhold the expression and exhibition of a sincere desire for the continued prosperity of the latter."

Testimony of the same kind we take from the closing paragraph of President Roberts' last message to the Legislature of Liberia, in which he says:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I close this communication under the full conviction that you will discharge the important trusts committed to you with firmness and fidelity. And that you will do all in your power to extend the benefits of civilization, by combining the development of political institutions with true social progress. In doing which you will not only fulfil a sacred duty of humanity, but also materially strengthen the basis in which modern civilization, family and property are founded. I know, gentlemen, that our position is still a delicate one, and that you are surrounded by many difficulties, yet we are relieved by many hopes. After that which confidence in Providence offers, the greatest is in virtue, love of country, and your wisdom, on which your fellow citizens have perfect confidence. I pray that you may be sustained in your deliberations by that wisdom which comes from above, and when you have finished your labors you can retire under the full conviction that you have conscientiously discharged your duties to the best of your ability."

We anticipate in the coming year a large increase of emigrants for Liberia. The causes are now in operation. The law by which every man aspires to a superior condition, sure and unalterable as the ebb and flow of the tides, will carry the African back to the land of his fathers. He is awake! Never will the slumber come over him again! He has found the place of his rest, the spot where he can erect an altar to his God unmolested and unafraid! An unseen hand is felt strongly leading him thither. Thousands have al-

ready made it their home! Larger thousands will soon follow. It is the land of the sun, the region of tropical bloom and beauty, of fragrant flowers and delicious fruits. All that is beautiful in nature—as well as all that is noble and sublime in their moral elevation, invite them thither! As parents and as children, Liberia is the place for them. If they desire to do good, or to get good, Liberia is the place for them. If they wish to elevate themselves individually, or to elevate their race with a power and grandeur unsurpassed, Liberia is the place for them! And the day will come when they will see and feel this! Clouds and darkness may now be round about their views. Their sensibilities may be very blunt and lifeless. But the time is coming when their heart shall be energized and brought as it were into contact with the great heart of Liberia, and feel its quick and life-giving pulsations! Then will they up and hie themselves away. The free people of color in the United States number upwards of half a million. Among them are many persons of education and intelligence, of sound sense and correct morals. It cannot be that such persons shall fail to perceive that emigration to Liberia presents the speediest and most perfect relief from their present disadvantageous position. Interest, pride, ambition, self-love, self-respect, benevolence, "faith, hope and charity," all combine to lead them to Liberia, as the home for themselves and their children, and the field for the most perfect development of their powers, and the most extensive and intense usefulness.

Touching the operations of the year upon which we have just entered, it becomes us to remark, that the most energetic measures are needed to increase the funds of the

Society and to enlarge its usefulness. The voice of God, speaking no less audibly than when it summoned the hosts of Israel to "go forward," calls upon all to awake and with united energy carry forward this enterprise as the only redemptive influence for Africa, and an everlasting monument to the praise of our own country. The permanency and glory of our Union, intimately blended with the success of this cause, appeals to our statesmen in all their high places of honor and responsibility, to advocate every measure calculated to secure so desirable a result. We have it in our power to dispense the richest blessings to one quarter of the globe; to relieve the miseries and exalt the character and destiny of the African race, and thereby build up our country in all that is grand and noble!

Delay will not diminish the evils which we are called upon to remedy; timidity will not remove the difficulties to be overcome, nor will procrastination lighten the expenditure demanded! The call is now made. The answer should at once be heard. The appeal is strong and touching. To adopt the language of another:

"We come to you, fellow citizens, with this enterprise—the noblest yet devised by man for the good of his fellow man—fraught with more precious hopes than any the world has seen since the Mayflower moored to the Rock of Plymouth. We come with it to you at your firesides, and in your fields—when you bow down morning and evening to offer up to Heaven your thanksgiving for the rich and abundant blessings with which He has crowned your

lot—when your wife is at your side, your children at your feet, your hearth-stone bright with joy, and your bosom warm with freedom and with hope; in the midst of your own overflowing happiness, we plead with you for the homeless and exiled. We appeal to you as free-men, to uphold a Republic—as Christians, to send the light of your Holy Religion to a heathen continent—as men, to contribute something to wipe out the darkest spot that stains the annals of human misery. You fed Ireland when she was hungry—you clothed her in her nakedness, yet it was not your hand that had oppressed her. You heard the cry of her destitution and want, and you flew to her relief. The same tyranny which, through centuries of suffering and wrong, brought such afflictions upon Ireland, robbed Africa of her sons, and sold them to your forefathers. You have broken the chains from their hands, but you have not, and you cannot, give them a home and freedom here! Dependent and helpless, they struggle in vain against their most dismal fate. From you alone, can they hope for relief. You hold in your hands a power beyond the power of Kings, and stronger than the cruel tyranny that has afflicted them. Blot out the crimes of others by your own full acts of mercy. Restore to Africa some portion of her lost family, and the blessing of a "nation scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down" shall rest upon your head, and recommend you to the common Father of the bond and the free, the oppressed and the happy."

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington City,

Jan. 21, 1851.

THE American Colonization So-

ciety met at 7 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, took the chair.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the Hon. Mr. CLAY delivered an appropriate address of three quarters of an hour's duration, which was listened to with profound attention by the large and intelligent audience; among whom were the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, several foreign ministers, a number of Senators and Representatives of Congress, and other distinguished persons.

The Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, then read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Society; after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. ROBERT FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, and the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, M. C., from Tennessee.

The Resolution from which the Rev. Dr. Fuller spoke, was as follows:—

Resolved, That while a review of the past may well cause the friends of the enterprise to thank God and take courage, the time has come when it becomes the Society to seek ampler resources, and invite more earnestly the attention of the whole country to colonization, and the blessings which must be secured by its successful prosecution.

That which formed the basis of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Stanton, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the harmony of the States of this Union would be promoted by the voluntary emigration of the free blacks; and that it would be sound policy in the Government of the United States to adopt all efficient measures, within the range of its acknowledged powers, for the encouragement of African Colonization.

After the address had been deli-

vered, the following Resolutions were offered by the Hon. R. R. Reed, M. C., from Pennsylvania, and were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Republic of Liberia, having assumed a place among the nations of the earth, and attained a power to give permanence and strength to her position, is entitled to be treated by older Nations as a Sovereign and Independent State.

That the Christian Republic on the Western Coast of Africa was founded by the forecast and philanthropy of citizens of every section of these United States; and her people have just claims upon the United States as a Nation, to sympathy in their hopes, and encouragement of their laudable efforts in the cause of universal civilization.

That the American Colonization Society, respectfully submits to the Government of the United States, the expediency and sound policy of acknowledging, by some public act, the Independence and national existence of the Republic of Liberia; and of establishing relations of amity and commerce with that Nation.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Colonization Rooms tomorrow, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

—
January 22d, 1851.

The American Colonization Society met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., being the oldest Vice President present, was, in the absence of the President, called to the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society were read.

Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Dr. David M. Reese, of New York, and Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, were appointed a Commit-

tee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year: whereupon the following named persons were nominated and elected:—

PRESIDENT,

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Va.
2. Daniel Webster, of Mass.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Maryland.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dist. of Col.
9. Joseph Gales, do.
10. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
12. William Maxwell, of Va.
13. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
14. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
15. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
16. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
17. William C. Rives, of Va.
18. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Dist. of Col.
19. Rev. William Winans, D. D., of Miss.
20. James Boorman, of New York.
21. Henry A. Foster, of do.
22. Robert Campbell, of Geo.
23. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
24. James Garland, of Virginia.
25. Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of England.
26. William Hall, of Delaware.
27. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
28. Gerard Ralston, of England.
29. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New Jersey.
30. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
31. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
32. Thomas R. Hazard, of R. I.
33. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
34. Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.,
35. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.,
36. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
37. James Railey, of Miss.
38. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
39. Elliott Cresson, of Penn.
40. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
41. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.
42. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
43. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. C.
44. Moses Sheppard, of Maryland.
45. Bishop McIlvane, of Ohio.
46. Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Tenn.
47. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
48. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
49. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
50. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
51. James Lenox, of New York.
52. Bishop Soule, of Tenn.
53. Prof. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Me.
54. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
55. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
56. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
57. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Va.
58. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
59. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
60. Samuel Gurney, of England.
61. Charles McMicken, of Ohio.
62. John Bell, M. D., of Ohio.
63. Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Conn.
64. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War.
65. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
66. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1852, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, Jan. 21, 1851.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society. On motion of Mr. McLain, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The following Delegates were reported as having been appointed by the several State Societies to represent them in this Board, viz:

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. Samuel S. Phelps,* Hon. James Meacham.

Mass. Col. Soc.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, B. C. Clarke, Esq.,* Charles Stearns, Esq., J. W. Edmunds, Esq.*

New York State Col. Soc.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*; A. G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*; G. P.

* Not present.

Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, D. M. Reese, M. D., Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.,* Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq.*

New Jersey State Col. Soc.—Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Reuben Van Pelt, Esq., Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.

Penn. Col. Soc.—Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,* Hon. R. R. Reed.

Va. State Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, P. V. Daniel, Jr., Esq.*

Louisiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. H. A. Bullard, Hon. C. M. Conrad,* W. S. Hodge, Esq.

Indiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright,* Hon. James Whitcomb.

Rev. Wm. McLain, *Life Director.*

Executive Committee Am. Col. Soc.—M. St. Clair Clarke,* Harvey Lindsly, M. D.,* Elisha Whittlesey, J. H. Bradley,* A. O. Dayton,* J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion, the Chairman and Messrs. Whittlesey and Gregory, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President of the Society, and attend him to the place of meeting this evening.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read.

Messrs. Phelps and Van Pelt were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

A statement of the doings of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read, and several particulars mentioned in it were placed on the docket for the consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—
Wednesday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Secretary of the Society read a letter from R. B. Davidson, Esq., of Philadelphia, concerning a monument to Gov. Buchanan, and stated that the Executive Committee had authorised him to subscribe \$100 toward the same; the money to be raised specially for the purpose. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That this Board of Directors concur with the Executive Committee in appropriating one hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument over the grave of the lamented Gov. Buchanan; and that the object be commended for execution to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have taken action thereon.

Resolved, That the new town to be settled near Grand Bassa Point be called *Buchanan*.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the whole amount of funds which may from any source accrue to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society from any State, shall be accredited to the State Society, as a basis for representation in the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing entire harmony and co-operation between the State Societies and the Parent Society, all appeals, special or otherwise, for funds, which the Executive Committee may desire to make in any State, should first be communicated to the officers and proper agency of the State Society, and, if possible, made through them.

The Rev. Drs. Eddy and Davidson, and Mr. Disosway, were appointed a Committee to draft a minute in

relation to the death of John McDonogh.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davidson, the resolution concerning appeals within the bounds of State Societies, was reconsidered. The whole subject was then referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Slaughter, Stearns, Davidson, and Eddy, to report to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the publication of a newspaper, appointed last year, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting upon the suggested publication of a newspaper to advocate the interests of colonization, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That they for some time endeavored to attend to the duties assigned them, and had entered into some arrangements for the publication of such a newspaper, when, in consequence of some untoward circumstances, they were induced to suspend further action, and refer the matters back to the Board at its meeting in January, 1851.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BETHUNE, *Ch'n.*

ANSON G. PHELPS.

January 16, 1851.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Eddy:

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the establishment of a central organ, be recommitted to the same Committee, with the addition of Messrs.———

Resolved, That this Committee be empowered to correspond with the friends of colonization in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and also in the State of New Jersey, and, if possible, to adopt some measures by which such organs may be established and maintained as may be demanded by the cause of colonization, through which information may be diffused through the community.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is important that the organs of the colonization cause should be so conducted as to secure unity of action in its several auxiliaries and agents, and as far as possible to lessen the expense of diffusing information through the country.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

—
Thursday, January 23.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the late John McDonogh, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

The Directors of the American Colonization Society have heard with great pleasure and gratitude, that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars annually have been bequeathed to the American Colonization Society by the late Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana.

In the character of the late Mr. McDonogh, this Board recognize a high and honorable attestation of the merits and claims of the cause of African Colonization, by which it is commended to the interest and patronage of the friends of the African race throughout this country. And the enlarged beneficence of the bequest of Mr. McDonogh entitles the liberal benefactor to our grateful remembrance:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Board cause to be entered on their minutes, their acknowledgment of profound respect for the memory of the late Mr. McDonogh, and a due sense of their obligations to him for the bequest which he has made to the American Colonization Society,

expressive alike of his deep interest in the welfare of the African race, and confidence in the wisdom and practicability of the scheme and plans of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account presented a report, which was accepted, and is on file, (for which see page 96.)

On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman appoint a Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Stearns, Slaughter, and Davidson, were appointed. The Committee reported as follows:—

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. William McLain.

Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The Report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were severally elected.

On motion, it was resolved, that the members present be a Committee to call on the Secretary of State, and present to him the Resolutions of the Society, in favor of recognizing the Independence of the Republic of Liberia. (For which Resolutions see page 86.)

The following report was submitted, and after discussion, adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, on the subject of appeals made for funds, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, for the consideration of the Board:

Whereas, the interests of the colonization cause require that there should be uniformity in its system of operations, and harmony of action and co-operation among the several Societies and agencies en-

gaged in the work: and whereas, it seems necessary, in order to secure this end that there should be a more full and perfect understanding in regard to the relations between the American Colonization Society and its several auxiliaries, and of the principles upon which their respective operations are to be conducted.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That all appeals for funds, which the Executive Committee of the Parent Society may desire to make in any State where there is an Auxiliary Society in active operation, should first be communicated to the proper agency of the State Society, and should in all cases be made through them, and that all collections so made should be passed to the credit of said Society on the books of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the usefulness and efficiency of the American Colonization Society require the active aid and co-operation of its several Auxiliaries, and in order to this, it is desired and expected that each Auxiliary Society, after defraying its own domestic expenses, will pay over the balance of its funds, if any, to the treasury of the American Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is essential to that unity of plan and harmony of action, which are requisite in carrying forward successfully the work of colonization, that the several Auxiliary Societies, in their arrangements for sending out emigrants, and in all their business transactions with the Republic of Liberia, should act through, or in co-operation with, the Executive Committee of the Parent Society.

Resolved, further, That in the view of this Board, a compliance with the preceding resolution, in respect to sending out and settling emigrants, is rendered indispensable by the stipulations which exist between

the Republic and the American Colonization Society in regard to the occupation of the lands, and in regard to commercial regulations. It is necessary also, in order to secure that uniformity in the provisions made for emigrants, and that disposition of them in the Territory, which their own interests and the welfare of the colonists alike demand.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Society be directed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the several Auxiliary Societies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the respective State Colonization Societies be earnestly requested to report to the Executive Committee of the American Coloni-

zation Society, in the month of December annually, a statement of their proceedings during the year.

Resolved, That to secure the prompt observance of the above resolutions, the Secretary of the Society, in the month of November annually, address each of the State Societies, requesting that said proceedings be reported.

The minutes were read and approved. After which it was Resolved that the Board of Directors now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

ANSON G. PHELPS, *Ch'n.*

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth—Miss Harriette N. Curtis..... 2 00

VERMONT.

Montpelier—From the Vermont Col. Society, viz: *Woodstock*—Hon. David Pierce, \$2. Hon. Julius Converse, \$5, Congregational Society, *St. Johnsbury*, \$66. *St. Johnsbury centre*—Chas. Hosmer, Esq..... 73 00
10 00
83 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Parker:—

Providence—Moses B. Ives, President F. Wayland, H. N. Slater, each \$20; Robert H. Ives, \$25; Calvin Dean, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., E. W. H. \$15; Thos. H., Julia Bullock, Hon. S. Hutchins, each \$10, Gilbert Congdon, Cash, Thos J. Head, Elizabeth Waterman, each \$5; Sally Thompson, Richard Waterman, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Rufus Waterman, each \$5; Wm. Field, H. W. Gardner, Freeman Foster, Hon. E. Harris, each \$5; Joseph Carpenter, P. Hill, Wm. J. Cross, Cash, Edward Seagrave, each \$5; L. P. Child, Massa Bassett, H. A. Rogers, Cash, H. L. Kendall, each \$5; Cullen Whipple,

Josiah Seagrave, Jr., Thomas J. Hill, each \$5; Henry P. Knight, Cash, Joseph Rogers, each \$5, Benjamin White, Miss A. L. Harris, E. W. Fletcher, Cash, each \$3; Royall Chapin, \$3; Miss P. Harris, Edward A. Green, each \$1; Dea. T. Salisbury, J. L. Noyes, Mrs. Leavitt, Dea. Wm. C. Snow, each \$1; A. C. Green, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash 25cts., Rev. A. Caswell, D. D., \$2, Orin A. Read, 50 cents..... 325 25

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New Haven—J. H. Coley, \$50, Wm. Bostwick, James Brewster, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; I. E. Sheffield, \$20; Dea. H. White, Mrs. Salisbury, Prest. Day, T. Sherman, Augustus R. Street, Mrs. Caroline A. Foote, Timothy Bishop, G. Hallock, each \$10; S. & J. Gilbert, \$8, Prof. Salisbury, Sacket Gilbert, C. A. Judson, H. N. Whittlesey, M. G. Elliot, E. C. Read, Cash, S. D. Pardee, H. Hotchkiss, J. Nicholson, George Hoadley, Cash, L. Gilbert, Jr., Cash, Mrs. Whitney, Cash, Finch & Barnes, J. Forbes, D. Kimberley, Esq., Misses Gerry, C.

B. Warring, Prest. Woolsey, Hon. W. Boardman, C. A. Ingersol, Esq., A. Heaton, La- ban Pardee, A. Pierpont, Cash, each \$5; King & Able, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, Cash, G. D. English, E. N. Thompson, W. Cornwell, Lewis Hotchkiss, Mason & Franklin, A. H. Maltby, W. B. Bristol, Esq., Mrs. S. Bristol, J. Canfield, Mrs. M. A. Warring, Mrs. R. Bacon, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, Prof. Goodrich, Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., each \$3; L. Fitch, Wm. Johnson, H. San- ford, A. Frierd, W. Peck, D. S. Cooper, Dr. N. B. Ives, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Dr. P. A. Jewett, A. Friend, J. Hiller, Prof. Fitch, J. Beach, Esq., Atwater & Bisset, A. W. De- Forest, S. Hotchkiss, William Lewis, H. Killam, Jr., J. M. Wiswell, P. H. Bartholemew, C. B. Lines, C. Cowles, Mrs. Joel Root, T. Lester, each \$2; Rev. E. L. Cleveland, H. Fitch, J. Punderford, Lucius Gilbert, J. M. Townsend, C. Bradley, Cash, E. Benjamin, Geo. P. Marvin, E. Marble, J. E. Wy- lie, J. A. B. shop, Dr. E. T. Foote, S. M. Basset, H. S. Mygatt, G. Morse, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. M. H. Macy, Dea. A. Walker, S. Blair, S. Noyes, S. Bradley, M. Tyler, Mrs. E. Gregory, B. Smith, A. Wilcox, Dr. Hooker, L. B., Dr. T. P. Bears, A. Blackman, Esq., J. Wood, Esq., J. W. Downs, R. Brown, Cash, Bradley, H. Bushnell, Dr. V. M. Dow, Mrs. E. Lyon, S. Hooker, J. Merriman, G. R. Stillman, each \$1; Capt. H. S. Soule, to constitute Rev. Thomas H. Pitkin, a Life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	528 00
<i>Lebanon</i> —Capt. H. Dutton, a Friend, each \$5; J. Fitch, O. Pet- tis, each \$2; Rev. J. C. Nichols, Dea. E. Huntington, Mrs. E. Strong, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Abby Fitch, Miss Abby Buckingham, Miss L. A. Buck- ingham, Miss L. Hibard, E. Dolbeare, J. Manning, Dr. D. Green, E. Huntington, Miss S. Mason, L. L. Huntington, Mrs. S. Greer, Dr. R. E. Green, Dr. C. Sweet, R. Champplain,	
S. Hebard, G. H. Hill, W. Hill, Mrs. F. Hale, each \$1; C. Latham, A. Friend, S. Mann- ing, A. Hinckley, Miss R. M. Dolbear, J. C. Williams, A. Wetmore, Mrs. E. A. Com- stock, J. Wright, L. B. Bab- cock, a Friend, Miss F. W. Hale, G. D. Spencer, each 50 cents; A Friend 25 cents—to consti- tute Rev. J. C. Nichols a life member of the Am. Col. Soc....	43 25
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